OPTICS MEASUREMENTS IN LERs USING TBT DATA

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Barcelona

Outline

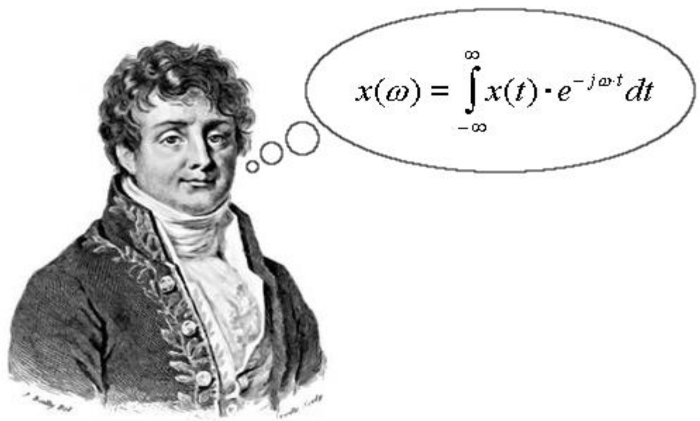
- Frequency analysis of TBT data and the NAFF algorithm
- Tune measurements by mixing the TBT data for ANKA and LHC
- RMS momentum spread measurements for ANKA
- Summary

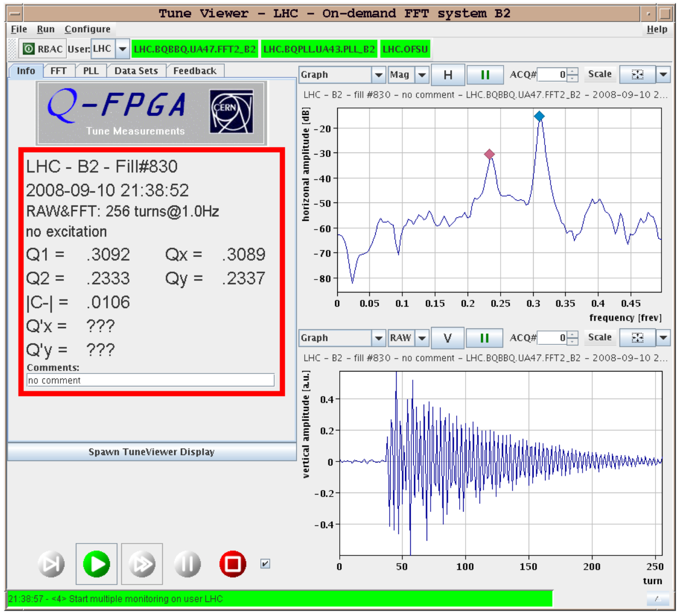
Frequency analysis of TBT data

- The Fourier spectra of TBT BPM data can provide valuable information for the status of the accelerators

- The procedure is standard: Excite coherent betatron oscillations, record the TBT data and use refined Fourier methods to determine the frequencies

Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier





The NAFF Algorithm

- See J. Laskar, Frequency analysis for multi-dimensional systems. Global dynamics and diffusion)

- Outline of the method
  1. Given a numerical sequence f(t) i.e. BPM signal, perform standard FFT to locate approximately the maximum of power spectra
  2. Use quadratic interpolation method to find exactly the maximum of $\varphi(\omega)=\langle f(t), e^{i\omega t}\rangle$ in the vicinity of the previously found frequency. This gives the first frequency v_1. Applying a window filter also increases precision.
  3. Perform orthogonalization of the basis function $e^{iv_1 t}$ so we can project f(t) on it . Substract the first term from f(t) and iterate until desired number of frequencies is obtained.

What we gain?: Precision of $1/T^4$

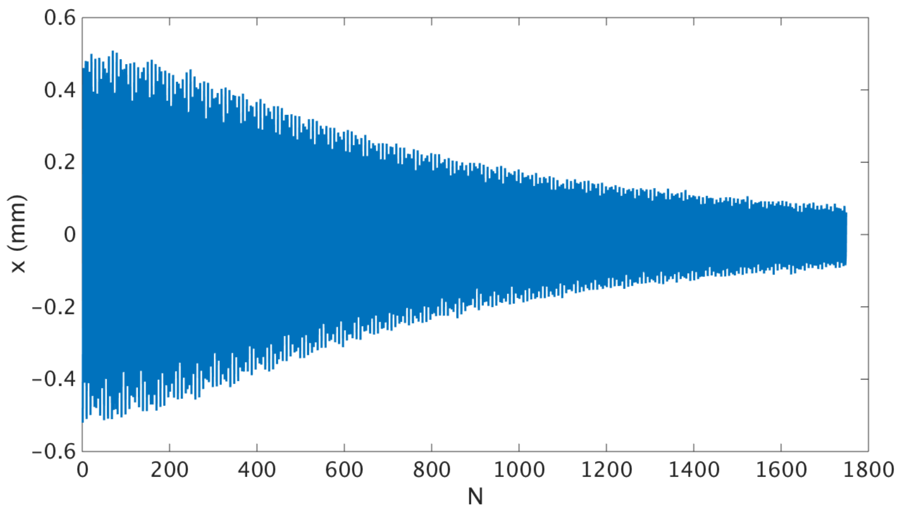
Compare that to FFT's 1/T ☺

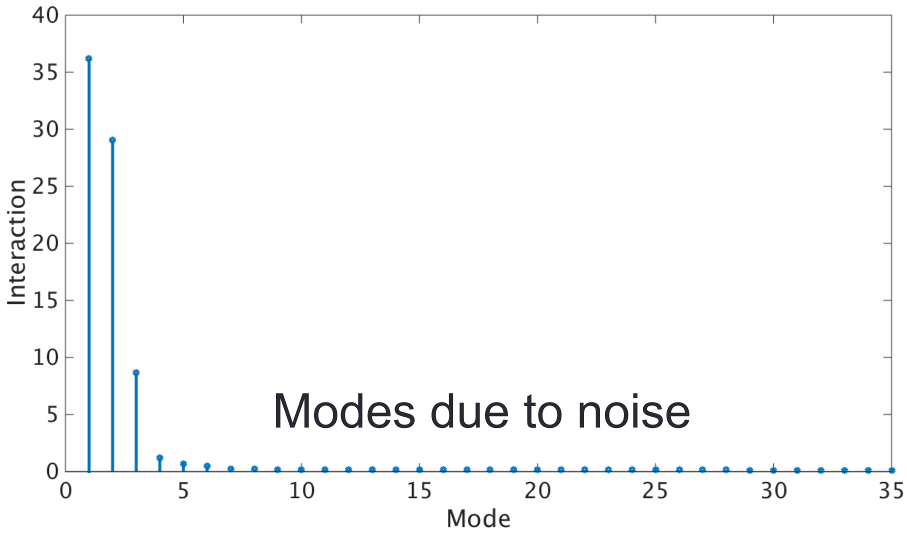
Tune measurements by mixing the BPM data

- Fact: In the presence of decoherence due to chromaticity and/or amplitude dependent tune-shift, the available number of turns for analysis is limited.
- Fact: Aliasing effects allows the only determination of the fractional part of the tunes at the BPMs location.
- Method: Mix the TBT data from all the BPMs together and then let NAFF do the analysis. The sampling period from 1 sample per turn becomes M samples per turn, where M the number of BPMs. Rescaling the measured tunes with M, determines the fractional and integer part of the tune (see Y. Papaphilippou et al. Experimental Frequency Maps for the ESRF storage ring, EPAC 2004)
- Note: There exists an error due lack of BPM symmetry in longitudinal position. However, the error is 1-turn periodic so this introduces an extra modulation of the frequencies which will not influence the results.

Tune measurements by mixing the BPM data

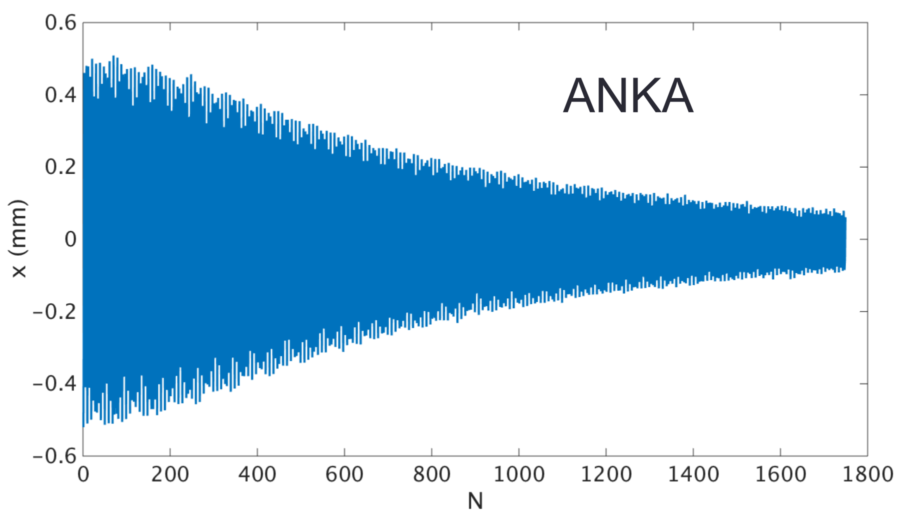
- Furthermore noise level can be significantly reduced by decomposing the TBT data to its' singular modes and discard the modes that have no information (see C.X.Wang, Ph.D. thesis (1999) "Model Independent analysis of beam centroid dynamics", Stanford University)

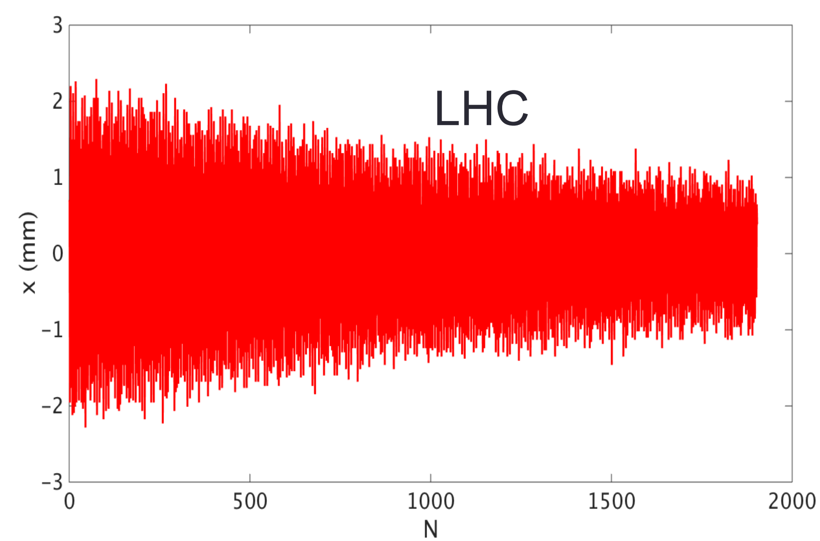




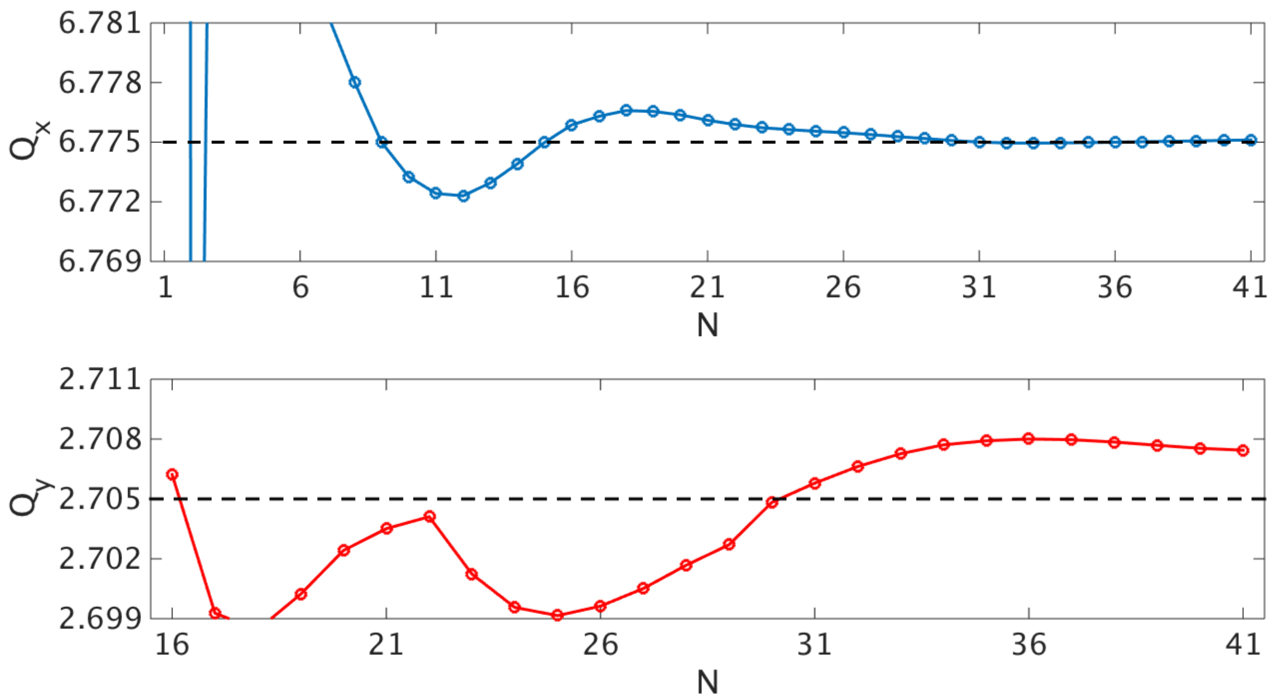
Tune measurements by mixing the BPM data

- The method was applied on TBT data from ANKA storage ring and the LHC
- ANKA ring has tunes of Qx=6.77, Qy=2.70 and 35 BPMs were used
- The LHC has tunes of Qx=64.28, Qy=59.31 at injection and 515 BPMs were used



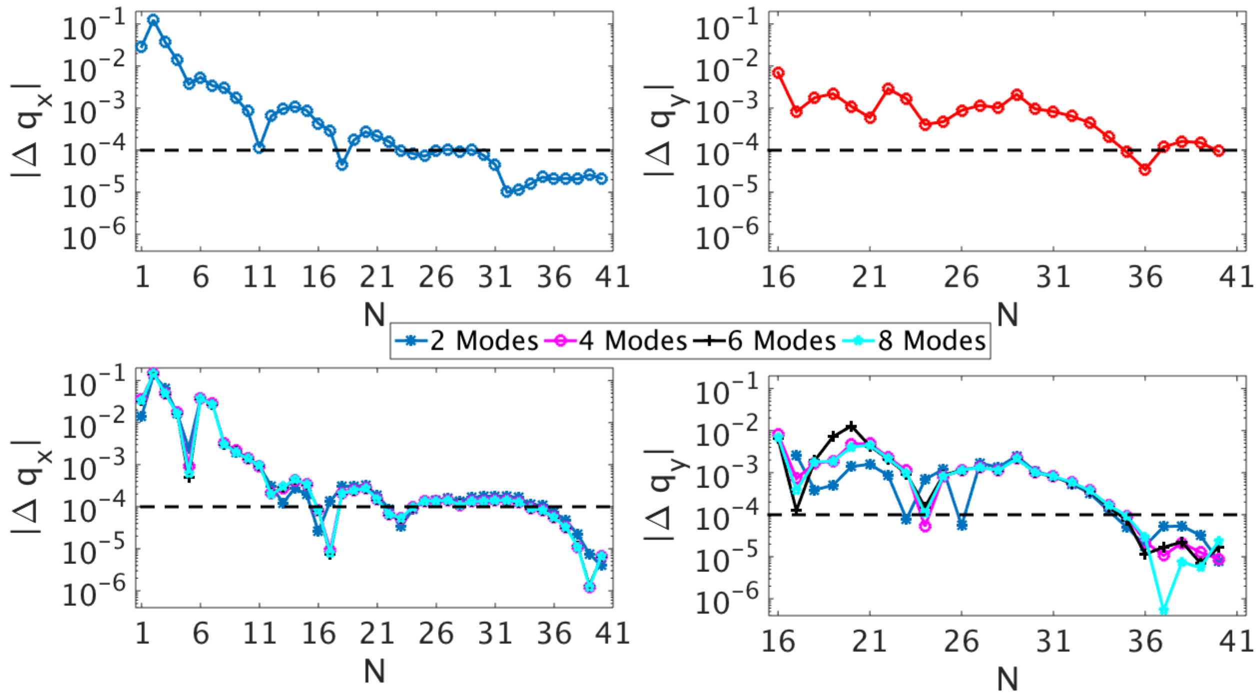


Results for ANKA



- Horizontal tune: Less than 10 turns to be determined
- Vertical tune: Due to coupling, it is determined above 16 turns

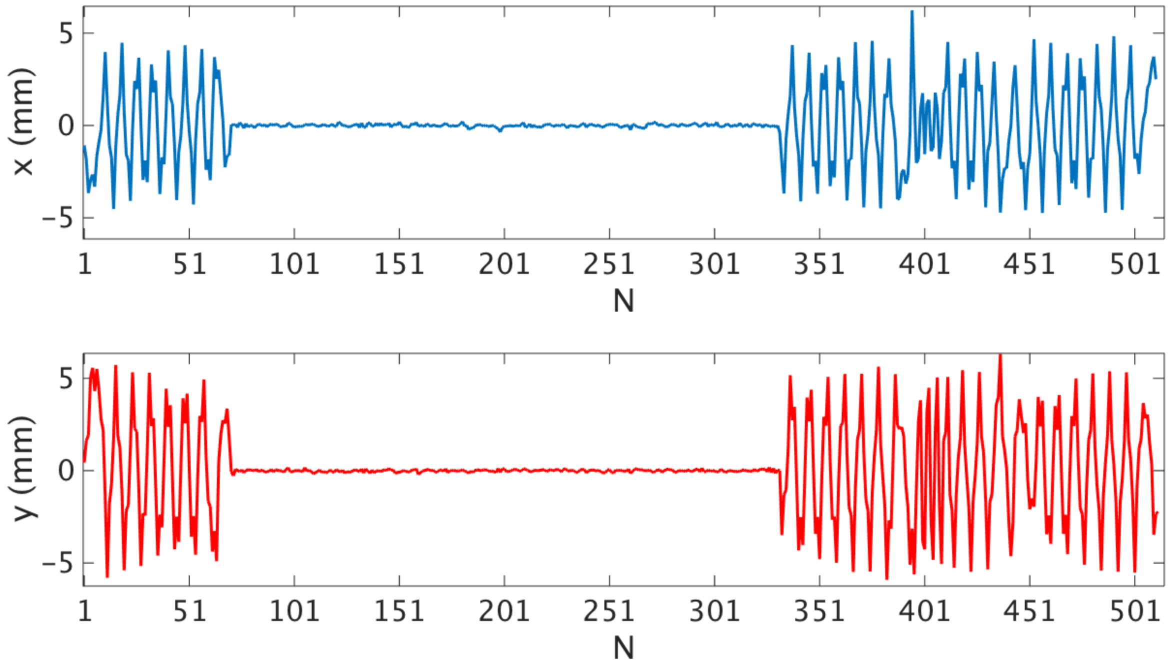
Results for ANKA



- Precision below 10^{-3} in less than 20 turns for both planes
- Overall the same precision for filtered data and results do not seem to change dramatically with the addition of extra modes

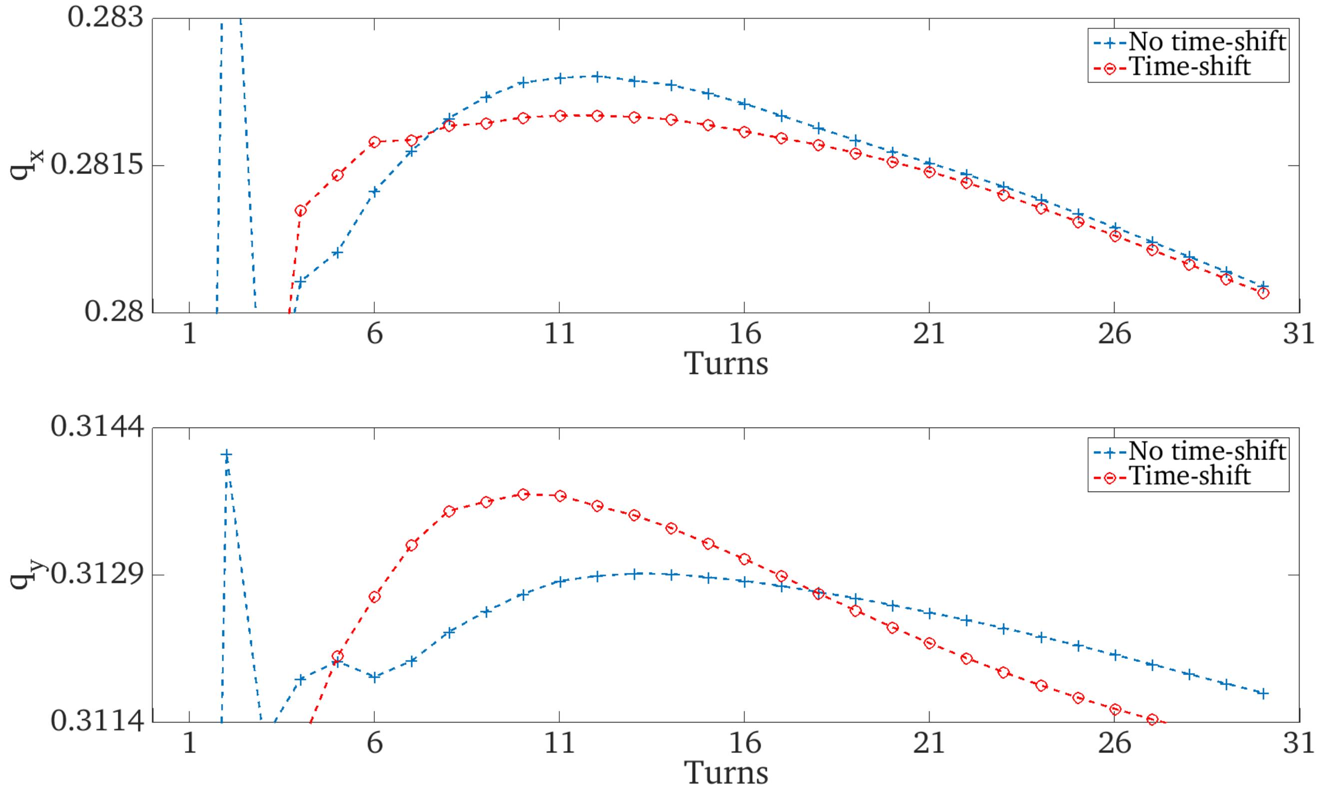
Results for LHC

- In the case of LHC, desynchronization was observed between almost half of the BPMs
- However shifting the TBT data accordingly while comparing the phase advance measurements to the model ones, is a method to treat this problem



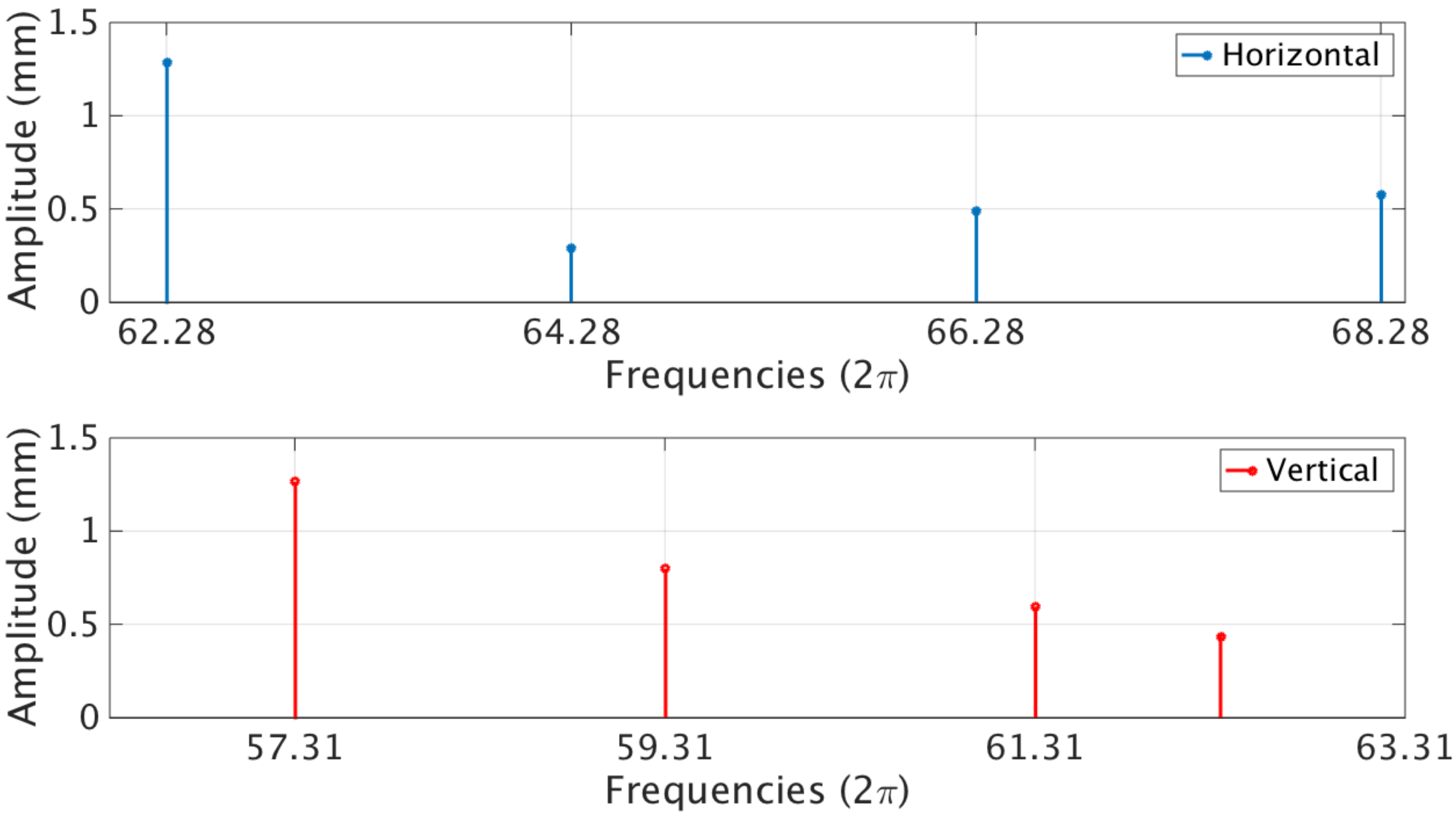
Results for LHC

- Even with the synchronization issue present in the data the method can still determine the fractional part quite accurately and fast



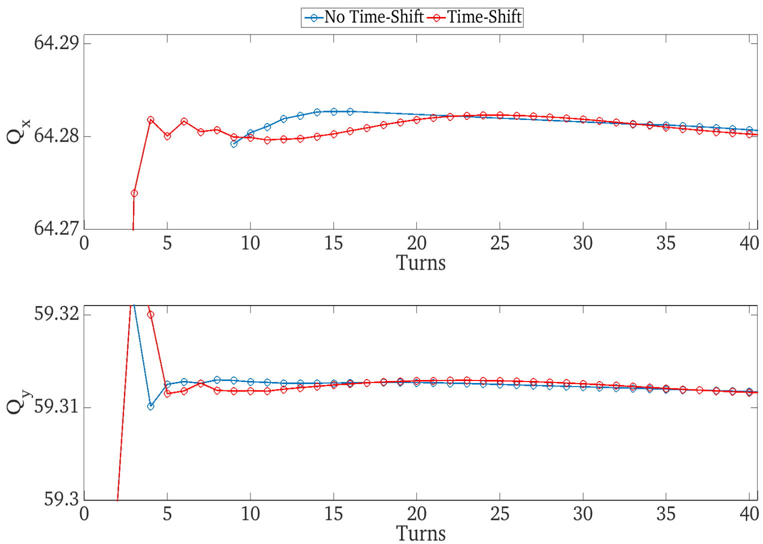
Results for LHC

- Spectral analysis of the measurements gives the correct integer part



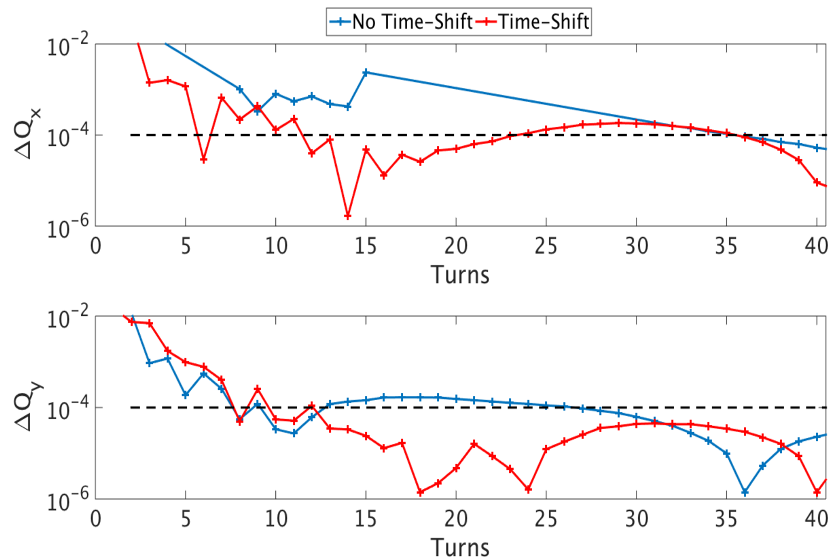
Results for LHC

Accuracy and Speed



- The tunes are determined in around 5 turns for the all planes and converge to a value fast
- For the horizontal uncorrected data 10 turns are needed for the measurement

Precision

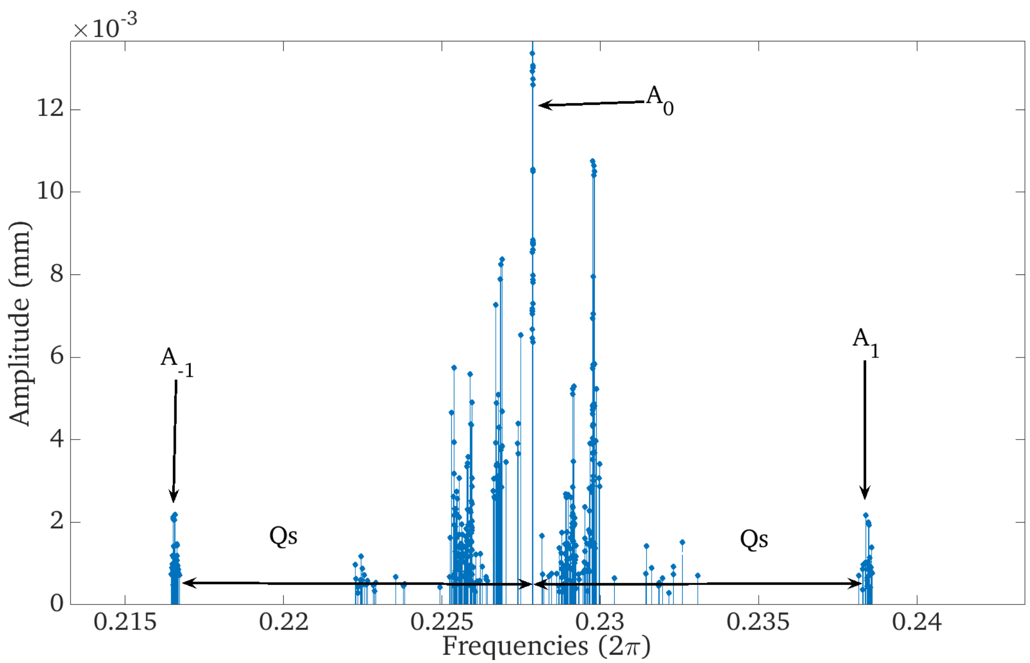


- Precision below 10^{-3} in less than 10 turns for both planes

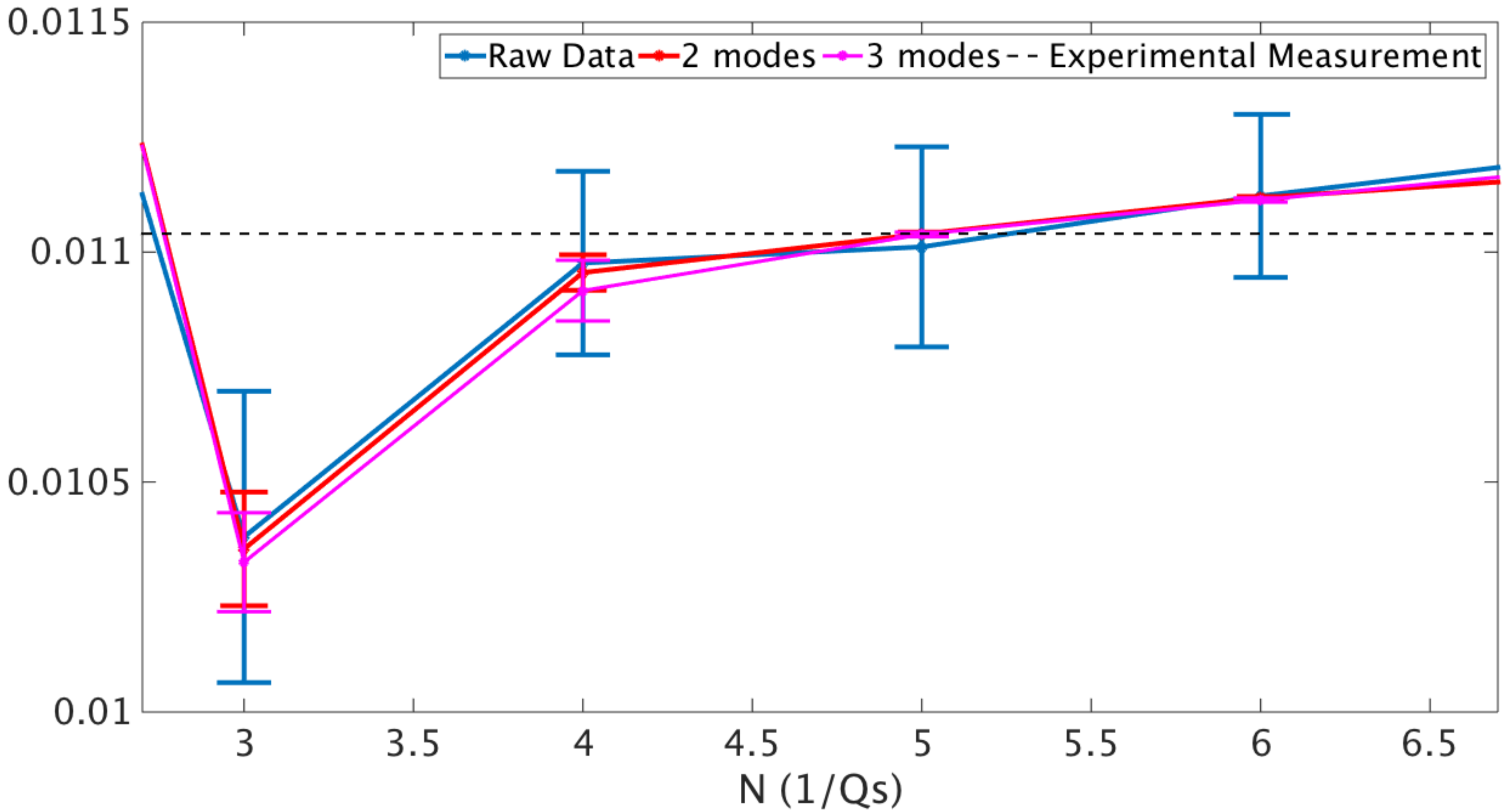
RMS Momentum Spread Measurements for ANKA

- Measurements for the RMS momentum spread can be performed by using the synchrotron sidebands (see P. Zisopoulos et al. "Frequency Maps Analysis of tracking and experimental data for the SLS storage ring), IPAC 2014"

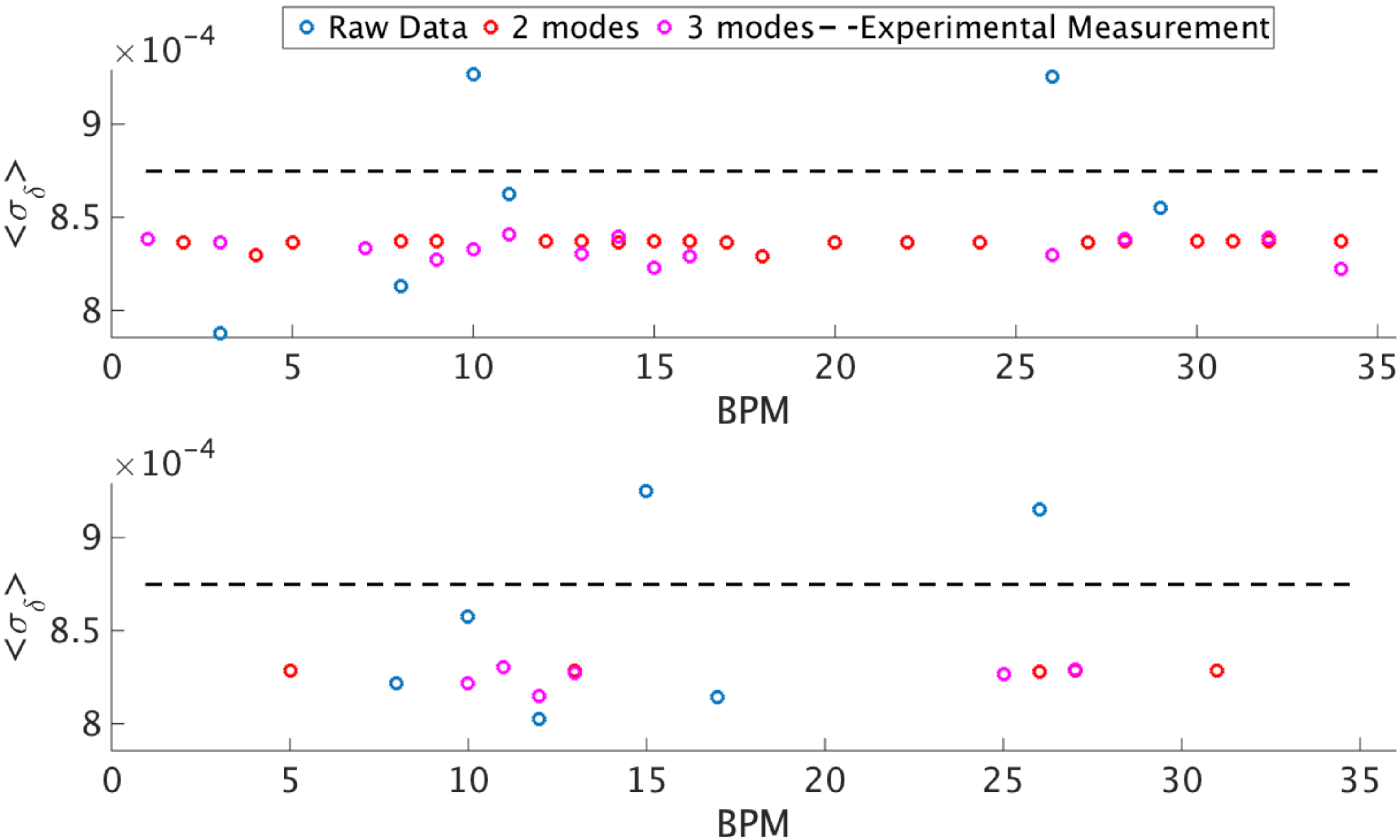
$$\sigma_\delta = \frac{Q_s}{Q'_x}\sqrt{\frac{A_1 + A_{-1}}{A_0}}$$



RMS Momentum Spread Measurements for ANKA



RMS Momentum Spread Measurements for ANKA



RMS Momentum Spread Measurements

- Second order chromatic effects can cause turn by turn modulation of the synchrotron tune with the synchrotron frequency. The centroid motion can be expanded in a Fourier series:

$$x(N) = |a||G|e^{-s^2}\left(\sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} I_q(s^2)e^{i(2\pi(Q_x+qQ_s)N+\Omega+\phi)}\right)$$

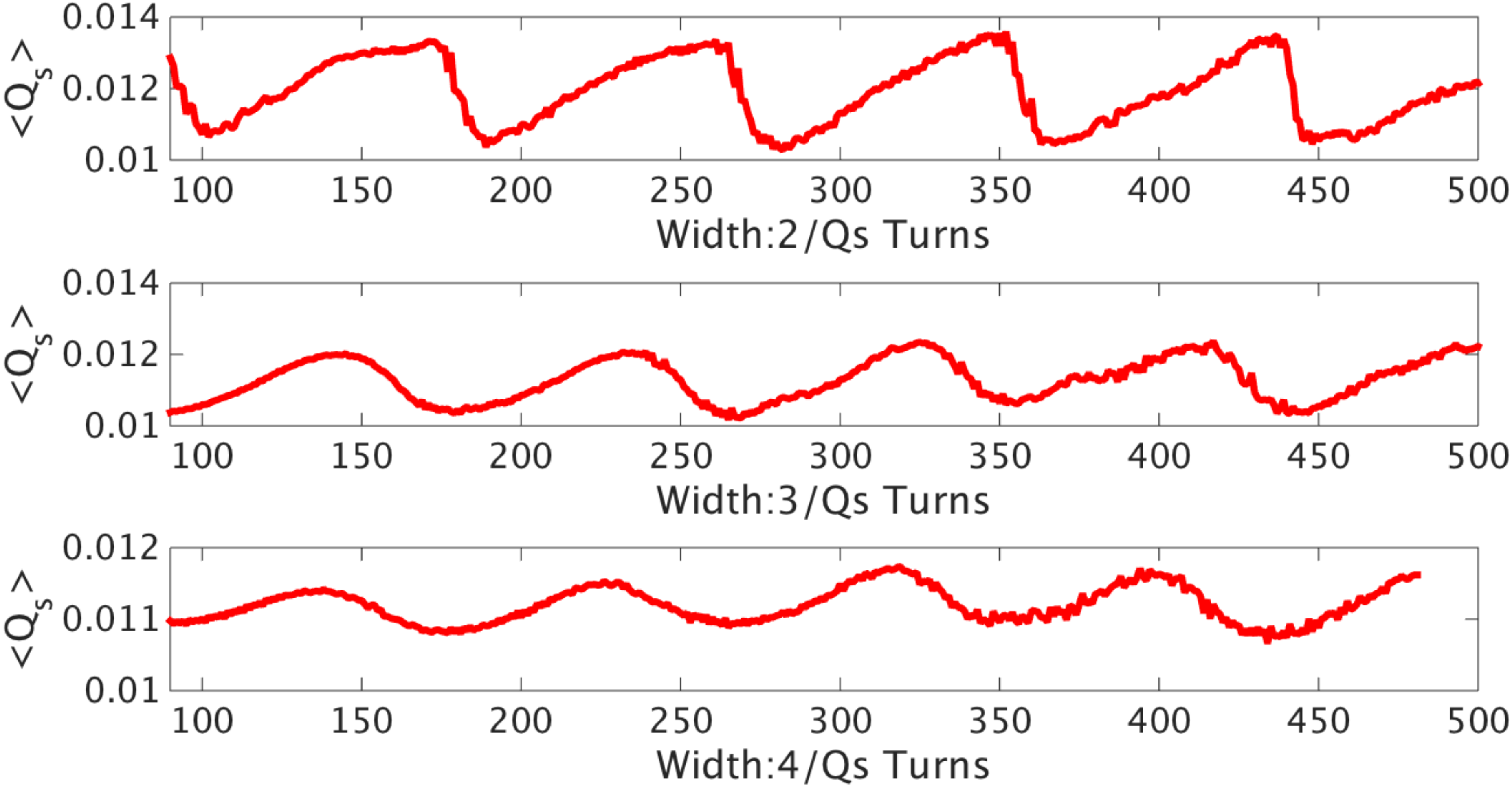
$$\Omega = s^2 s_2 N(cos\Theta - 1)(1 + \frac{sin\Theta}{\Theta}) \qquad \phi = ArcTan\left(\frac{2s2N}{1 \mp \sqrt{1+4s_2^2N^2}}\right)$$

$$G = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2s_2^2N^2}{(1+4s_2^2N^2)(1+\sqrt{1+4s_2^2N^2})}}$$

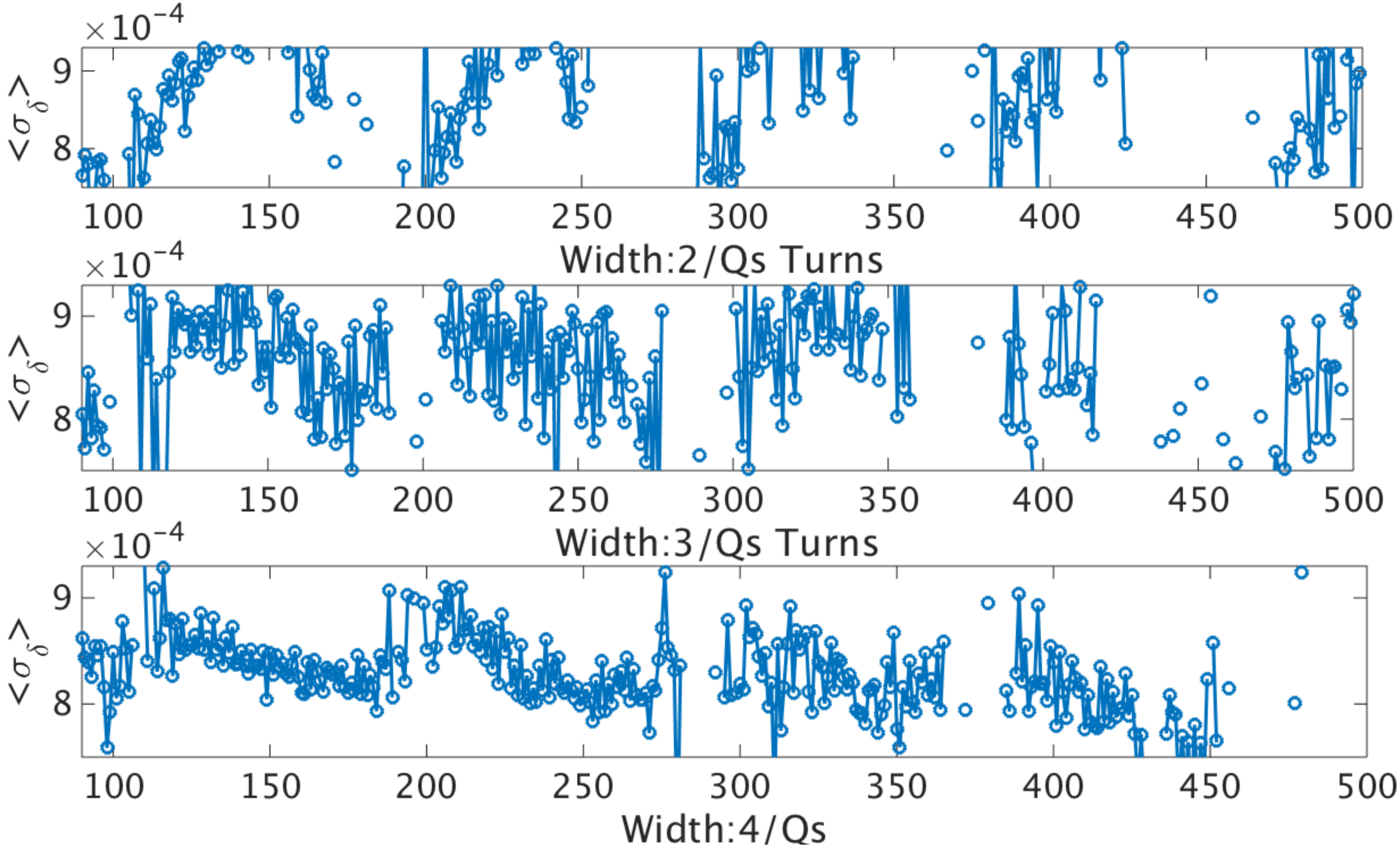
$$s_2 = \pi^2\sigma_\delta^2 Q_x''$$

$$\Theta = 2\pi Q_s N$$

RMS Momentum Spread Measurements



RMS Momentum Spread Measurements



RMS Momentum Spread Measurements for ANKA

- The Fourier amplitudes can be written as

$$A_q = |G||\bar{a}|e^{-s^2} I_q(s^2)(1 + \frac{\Delta\beta_1}{2\beta}\frac{Q_s}{Q'_x} q)$$

- A measurement of A_0 leads to the measurement of |G|. And from there, second order chromaticity can be determined:

$$Q''_x = \sqrt{\frac{M}{\sigma_\delta^2 \pi^2 \mathrm{N}^2}}$$

$$M = \frac{1-5(|G|^2-1)}{8(|G|^2-1)} - \frac{1}{24}\sqrt{\frac{(|G|^2-\frac{10}{9})(|G|^2-2)}{(|G|^2-1)^2}}$$

Summary

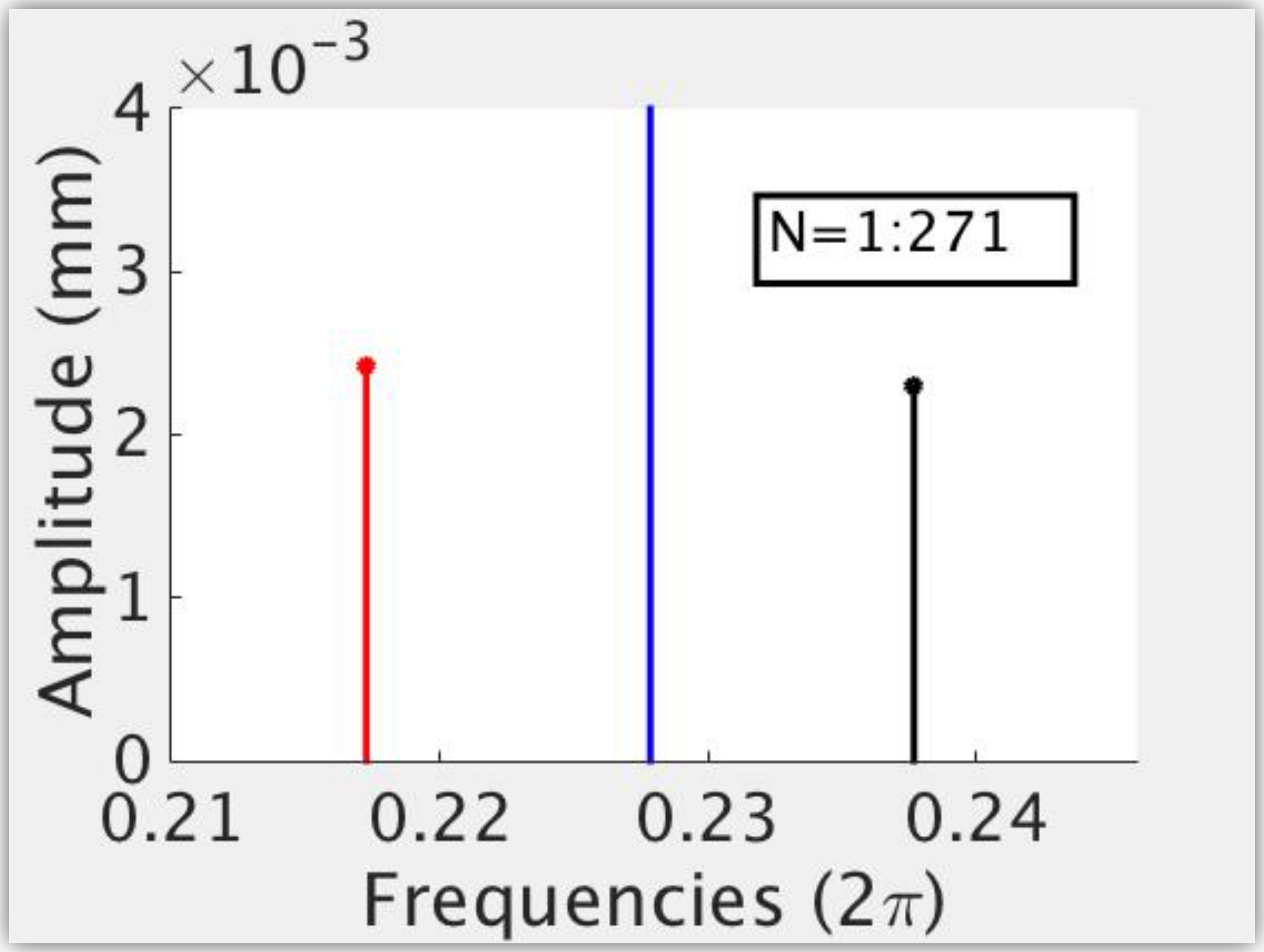
- The method of the mixed BPM data was used for the cases of ANKA and LHC rings with success. It was shown that even with a turn-desynchronization issue between the BPMs the tunes can still be measured. NAFF algorithm provides an ultra-fast determination of the tunes.

- The RMS momentum spread was measured by using the synchrotron sidebands. The method requires to choose the appropriate number of turns for analysis due to turn dependent effects

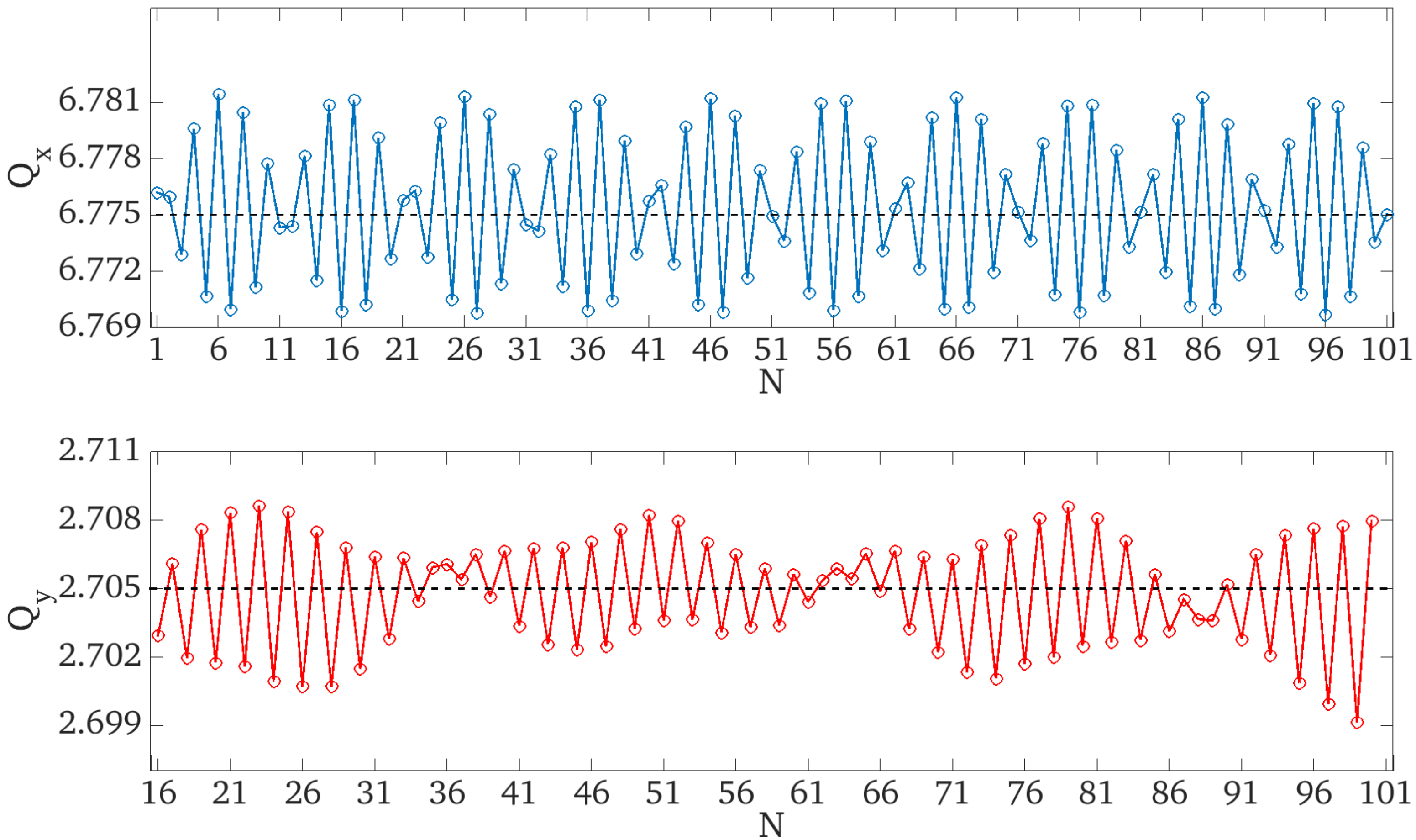
- It was shown that second order chromatic effects drive a modulation of the synchrotron tune with. This should be also taken into account in the determination of the RMS momentum spread.

- A method to measure the second order chromaticity from TBT data is under investigation.

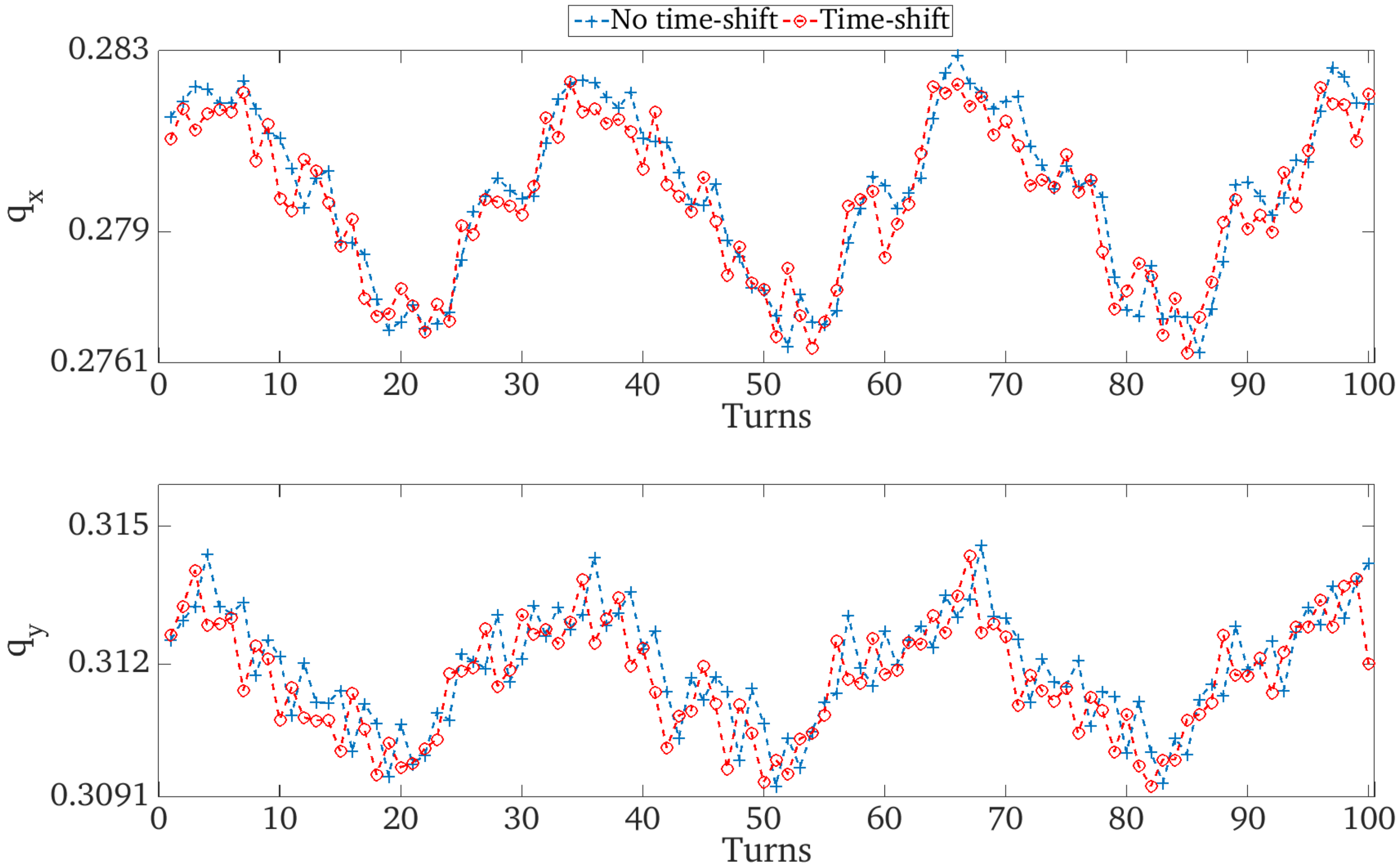
Backup



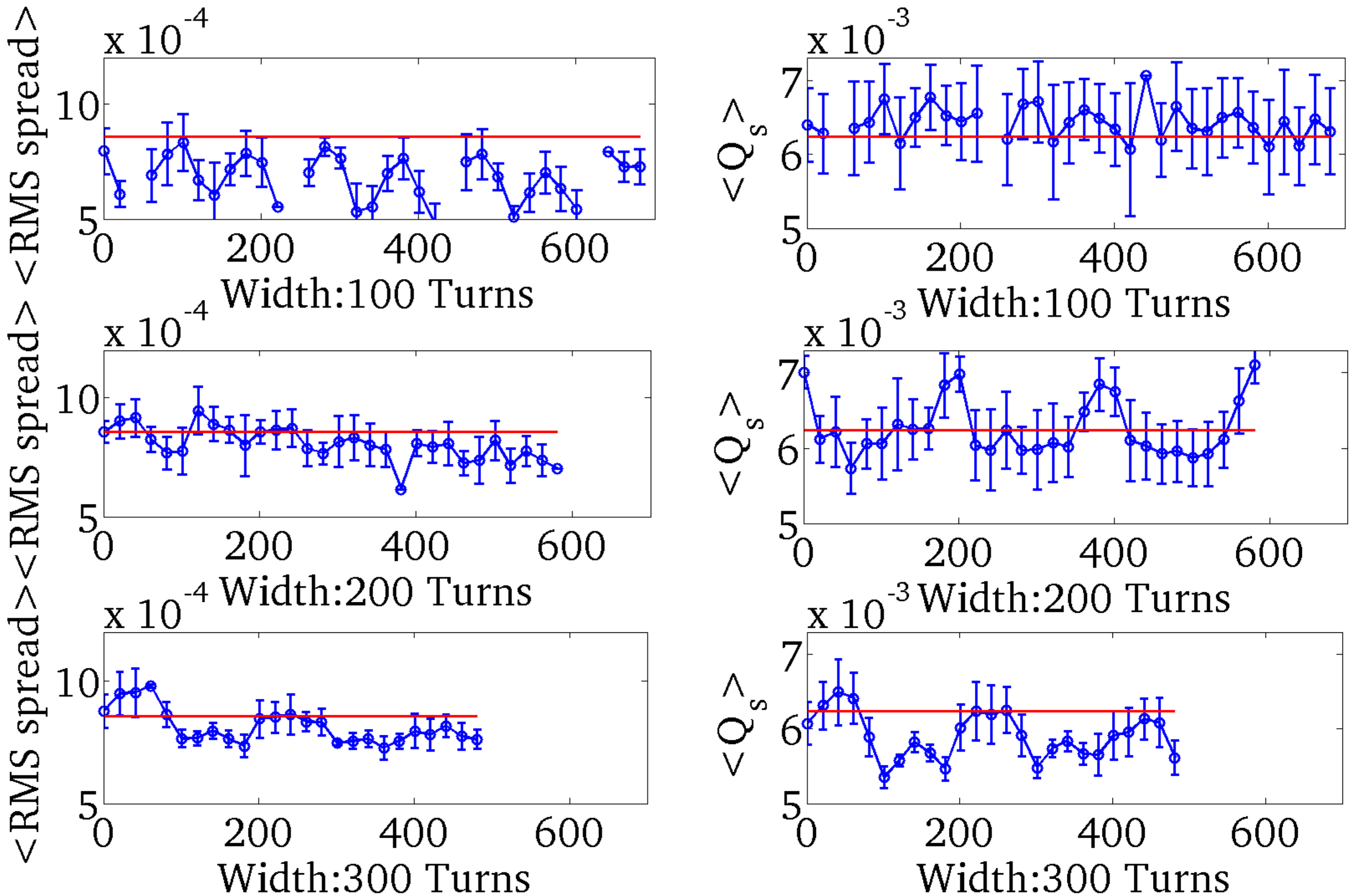
Backup


6.781
6.778
6.775
6.772
6.769
Q_x
1 6 11 16 21 26 31 36 41 46 51 56 61 66 71 76 81 86 91 96 101
N
2.711
2.708
2.705
2.702
2.699
Q_y
16 21 26 31 36 41 46 51 56 61 66 71 76 81 86 91 96 101
N

Backup


No time-shift
Time-shift
0.283
0.279
0.2761
q_x
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Turns
0.315
0.312
0.3091
q_y
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Turns

SLS case


x 10^-4
10
5
0 200 400 600
Width:100 Turns
<RMS spread>
x 10^-4
10
5
0 200 400 600
Width:200 Turns
<RMS spread>
x 10^-4
10
5
0 200 400 600
Width:300 Turns
<RMS spread>
x 10^-3
7
6
5
0 200 400 600
Width:100 Turns
<Q_s>
x 10^-3
7
6
5
0 200 400 600
Width:200 Turns
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x 10^-3
7
6
5
0 200 400 600
Width:300 Turns
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